

THE STORY-TELLER.

HOW DID SHE KNOW.

By Marie Louise Pool.

(Concluded.)

'On the first day when it was thought I could live, a negro came to the log house of the man who had saved my life, and gave me this note from Sidonie. You perceive some one had tracked me in my retreat. I was there half alive, almost a year. The stream of battle did not penetrate to this poor lonely farm. It was sometime after I had read the marriage notice that my friend, the old man, suddenly resolved to go to California. His boy was gone, his wife had died of fever. Why should not I go with him? His name was Irving, and when the people whom we met took us for father and son, I let it go so, and in the mines I was 'Ev. Irving.' I did not care. I had no near relatives to grieve for me; and perhaps you will think me weak, madame, but after I had lost Sidonie I cared very little for anything. I worked, I speculated, I was always lucky as regards money out there, and I became very wealthy.

Three years ago, when Mr. Irving died, I suddenly took a fancy to come East, but I had a strong, almost a violent aversion to being known as Everard Adams. That man was no longer living to me—or I tried to think so. I knew I was thought to be dead, and was content to have it so. From the time I went to California until this day I have heard not one word of Sidonie Pace. I carefully avoided reading eastern news. I wished to forget everything.

With a woman's unreasoning swiftness of conclusion I had gone straight to the belief that the letter and the marriage notice were the forgeries of Captain Ralph Sarke, whose name I now heard for the first time. I put my question quickly:

'Did Ralph Sarke ever wish to marry Miss Pace?'

'Yes he was deeply in love with her, and I was sometimes moved to be jealous.'

'It was he who forged Sidonie's writing, who manufactured a printed slip to look as if cut from a newspaper. You must be kept out of the way, first of all, and he alone succeeded in finding you.'

'But he was a gentleman,' exclaimed Adams.

'He was a knave,' said I savagely. Here let me say that it was never discovered who was guilty. No one tried to discover, and no one, as in novels, came forward to confess.

There was one question trembling on my lips. Had Adams married? He seemed to me like a man who would love his home, whose wife would be fond of him.

He was looking at me. Did he see the question on my face?

'Yes,' he said, 'I married when I found myself growing rich. My life was very comfortable indeed. I brought my wife here, but she died within a few months after our arrival.'

'When did you come here?' I asked.

'It was three years ago that Sidonie suddenly believed that she knew where you were. The city, the street, the number were revealed to her. It was part of her mania, she said. Who shall tell me what it was?'

Adams was moving uneasily about the room. All at once he said:

'I am going to Richmond. Do you return immediately?'

Instead of replying, I said:

'Nothing would have made her doubt you—nothing save words from you when face to face with her.'

'Do I not know it?' he cried, his lips trembling. 'I have lost my life, my happiness. Do not remind me of it. Are you going?'

'Yes.'

When we had reached Richmond, Adams walked up and down the street while I went in to see Sidonie.

There were roses in the room, and the odor greeted me as I went in. This time Sidonie was dressed in a gown of white of some soft stuff. Her eyes were alight, her lips scarlet, and with the hint of a happy smile upon them.

'I thought you were coming,' she said, advancing and taking both my

hands. 'I had a great wish to wear white to-day. Was it not strange? You have heard from him?'

It was no use trying to consider now whether she could bear a shock or not. I must answer—I must tell her what I have discovered.

'I have seen him,' I said. She held my hands hard. She stood perfectly still, looking at me.

'He was in New York where you sent me. He was deceived about you. He—'

She interrupted me.

'Is he here?'

She was far calmer than I in her appearance, but I foolishly said:

'Can you be calm? Can you control yourself?'

For answer she said again: 'Is he here?'

I was not obliged to reply. There was a sound at the door. She turned, dropping my hands. I saw that Adams had her in his arms, that she was clinging to him with all the passion and tenderness of defrauded years. His head was bent down over her and his voice was murmuring to her.

I walked to the window, my eyes full. I had not stood there more than a minute before a sharp exclamation from Adams made me turn quickly. I saw him stride to a lounge and bend over it with Sidonie in his arms. Something in her figure made my heart contract—she was no longer clinging to him. I ran to her. I snatched a cologne from the table and drenched her face, while Adams rang the bell furiously.

In a moment Salome was there, and had hastily given her mistress some simple remedy, or rather she tried to give it, but the drops were not swallowed.

I looked at Adams, and I felt that my face was as white as his. The same terrible certainty was in both our minds. He knelt down beside the lounge and bent his face to hers. She was dead. We knew it, but we did not restrain Salome from sending for the doctor.

For many minutes Adams did not move. In my mind was the fearful question as to whether I had done right.

Too late now for that question.

Adams rose. I shall never forget his face as he walked out of the room. Even now I cannot tell whether I did right or wrong. Sure I am that had Sidonie Pace known that this greatest joy would take her life, she would gladly have chosen it.—The Continent.

GLANDERS.

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SIR.—The much vexed question as to the existence or non-existence of the disease termed glanders in these Islands, also the uncertainty apparently existing as to the true nature of the epizootic by which animals of the equine tribe are affected therein, induce me to make a few observations on the subject through the medium of your columns.

In order to elucidate this subject, I must first inform my readers that in addition to arteries, veins, etc., there exist in the animal system myriads of other vessels of various size and calibre, ramifying through every tissue and muscle, and situated both superficially and deep seated. These vessels, from the fact of their conveying a fluid known as lymph, are designated lymphatic absorbents, and are linked together at various junctures by small bodies known as *lymphatic glands*; and these vessels and glands it is that are the chief seats of the ravages of the diseases termed farcy and glanders. For whether on a *post mortem* examination, the most marked symptoms of the disease are observable in the mucous lining and membrane and septum of the nostrils, probably in the small bones of the nasal chambers, or whether they are well marked in the tissue of the lungs also, they are primarily affected, since it is by their means that the poison is transmitted from one part of the system to the other, and in farcy combined with glanders, as also in bad and protracted cases of farcy alone, I have seen the whole of the superficial lymphatics of the body, together with

many of the deeper seated ones, evidence the ravages of these most terrible diseases.

Glanders may be defined as a specific disease, occasioned by the existence in the system of a specific animal poison, which poison may be either introduced into, or actually generated in the system. If it be introduced into the system it is either (1) by actual contact with the virus of an affected animal—contagion; or, (2) by inhaling the atmosphere impregnated with the spores of the disease as evolved from another animal thereby affected—infection. If it be actually generated in the system, it is owing to morbid histological changes that take place in the fluid of the body, incited by the debilitating and malignant effects of protracted cases of an allied type, as nasal gleet, etc., and, indeed, glanders will sometimes supervene diseases that are not essentially allied to it at all, such as chronic pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs), bronchitis, etc. Let us now see what are the characteristic symptoms (1) of glanders; (2) of farcy; (3) of glanders and farcy combined.

There are two forms of glanders, viz: nasal glanders—the commonest form—in which the nasal chambers are principally implicated, or *pulmonary glanders*, where the lungs are the chief seat of the disease. I find that in the P. C. ADVERTISER of the 17th May, Dr. Parker makes an allusion to a third type of the disease, where the principal manifestation thereof are met with in or immediately beneath the skin, and which form he designates farcy or *skin glanders*. But with the greatest deference to this gentleman's opinions, and wishing not to be discourteous to one of the sister profession, I must to beg to disagree slightly with this classification, as tending to convey the idea that glanders and farcy are but modifications of the same disease, which would be an erroneous impression, for although farcy is closely allied to, and frequently terminates in the more fatal glanders, it is nevertheless a distinct disease, and in equines, if taken in its earlier stages, often yields to medical treatment, whereas glanders is always incurable and ultimately fatal.

The principal symptoms of *nasal glanders* are (1) a discharge from one or both nostrils; (2) enlargement of the glands under the jaw, and (3) an ulcerated condition of the mucous lining membrane of the nostrils, especially upon the *septum* or dividing cartilage; but, as these symptoms may be one, and all met with in a disease somewhat resembling glanders, viz: nasal gleet, it will be well to approach each with exceeding caution. In the very early stages of nasal glanders the discharge is thin and transparent, but soon thickens and assumes in well marked cases (though not in all) an extremely viscid or glutinous character, adhering closely to the surface of the nostrils, and, indeed, in some cases being with difficulty dislodged therefrom; at the same time it becomes mixed with pus (matter) and sometimes with blood, and is not unfrequently of an exceedingly offensive odour, which is indicative either of disease of the small bones of the nasal chambers, etc., or of a combination of the *nasal* with the *pulmonary* form of the disease. The ulcers on the mucous lining membrane of the nostrils of an animal affected with nasal glanders have in well defined cases a very characteristic appearance; so much so, that an expert pathologist would often be able to diagnose a case by their appearance alone. They are generally large and deep, with ragged edges, and discharge a thin ichorous fluid, in many cases too, these ulcers assume a striking resemblance to an ulcer met with in that affection of the human subject designated gonorrhoea.

The 3rd symptom, viz: the enlargement of the glands of the lower jaw, is deserving of very close attention, and for the better elucidation of this important point, I must beg my readers to follow me a few steps into the anatomy of the parts here implicated.

There are in close approximation to the branches of the lower jaw two organs termed the sub-maxillary salivary glands, whose function it is in conjunction with other glands of the same order, to pour forth the fluid that constitutes the ordinary moisture of the mouth, this fluid being termed

saliva. As these glands in the horse, mule, etc., are organs of considerable dimensions, any enlargement thereof such as takes place when they become inflamed, occasions a swelling of considerable magnitude in close connection with the lower jaw. Although these glands almost always enlarge in glanders, nasal gleet, catarrh, etc., they are by no means the enlargement that the pathologist seeks for to assist him in his decision as to whether a suspected case be, or be not, an actual case of glanders; on the contrary the enlargements that are more diagnostic of glanders rarely exceed the size of a walnut, are very hard, adhere with great tenacity to the surface tissues immediately covering the bone, and in better marked cases ulcerate and discharge a fluid of variable character; these are enlargements of what are termed the *sub-maxillary lymphatic glands*.

In nasal glanders too the mucous lining of the nostrils often assumes a blueish or leaden colored aspect, which symptom when present is peculiarly striking and assists materially in the diagnosis of the disease, i. e. when coupled with other symptoms previously alluded to. There is also in many cases, Dr. Parker observes, an accumulation of a greasy kind of mucus in the inner corner of the eye on the side of the head principally affected, and in some cases observable in both eyes.

The above then constitute the principal symptoms of what is designated nasal glanders, still these are by no means always present together, often for months there may be nothing obvious to the ordinary observer but a suspicious discharge from one or both nostrils, possibly attended by some slight enlargement beneath the lower jaw, when suddenly all the symptoms of acute glanders may spring up attended withal in farcy and pulmonary complications (in which case the lungs become implicated) and carry off the animal in an indefinitely short time.

Again, ulcers may exist in the nostrils but be too high up to be observable, and the peculiar small enlargements of the lymphatic glands may be concealed from an ordinary observer by the larger ones of the salivary glands, hence the necessity for the exercise of the greatest judgment and caution in expressing an opinion upon the existence or non-existence of this disease in a suspected but doubtful case. In pulmonary glanders (the form in which the lungs are chiefly affected), unaccompanied by nasal complications the manifestations of the disease are by no means well defined, a short dry cough usually attended by a gradual loss of flesh, and unthrifty appearance of the coat being often for months the only apparent symptoms of disease, the nasal complications however almost always appear later on and confirm the suspicions of the professional attendant.

If my readers have given me close attention in my description of the lymphatic absorbents and glands, the nature of *farcy* (the symptoms of which are pretty well known to most experienced horse proprietors) will be clearly understood by defining it as an inflamed and ulcerated condition of these vessels and their glands, the ulcers of which are usually best marked on the inner surface of the extremities, especially about the thighs and forearm, as the skin is in these parts thin, but may be observable in any part of the body. The affected lymphatic canals also assume a corded or swollen appearance.

When glanders and farcy exist in the same animal, as is most frequently the case, the symptoms are of course a combination of those noted under the heading of each disease. The *post-mortem* appearances of nasal glanders will be easily learned by reading a description of the symptoms during life, in addition to which there may often be revealed a very diseased condition of the bones of the nasal chambers. In pulmonary glanders the appearance of the lungs is not always very conclusive, especially to an ordinary observer, who naturally expects to find some fearfully diseased state thereof, whereas they often exhibit but little more than extreme pallor of one or both sides, or even this is not always strikingly defined, but in such cases there is generally present what is known to medical men as an emphysematous state of the lungs, which proceeds from rupture of the small air

cells. Pulmonary glanders, however, does not often exist uncombined with nasal complications, or the post-mortem appearances would often give the veterinarian's clients a good deal of dissatisfaction. In well-marked cases the lungs will present tubercles, abscesses, and veins of pus, (matter) and will sometimes be in a semi-decomposed state.

In concluding this article let us see whether glanders does exist in these Islands or not, and in expressing my opinion in the affirmative I know that I am at once raising a little army of opponents, for has it not been recently expressed in the most emphatic way that "Glanders never did exist in any tropical climate in the world." But if this be so, how is it that glanders is at the present day one of the greatest scourges by which horses are visited, beneath the burning sun of our large Indian cities? And in proof of this, let my readers consult some of the military gentlemen of the town who have dwelt in those parts. Again, if this climate be unfavorable for the development of glanders in these Islands, cannot the disease be imported here from other parts? for since an animal has been known to live for two or even three years, with glanders, it is absurd to say that a few weeks' voyage would destroy life in those affected before they could reach these shores, as also it is equally absurd to imagine that this climate will have an influence so beneficial as to actually effect a cure in an animal already tainted with the disease.

But be it distinctly understood that although I am certain of the existence of glanders in these parts, I am equally sure that it happily exists to a most limited extent, probably there not being more than one per cent. of the diseased animals that are actually affected with this disease, but to argue that it cannot, does not, and never did exist in these Islands, is going a little too far for any deep-thinking and experienced man.

The greatest scourge, however, amongst animals in these parts, is a disease known as Nasal Gleet, many of the symptoms of which are somewhat allied to those of glanders, and indeed, in some climates this disease, frequently develops, in protracted cases into the more fatal malady. Concerning this disease, however, when taken in its earlier stages may be easily cured. I shall have occasion to write further on, as I have already taken too much space in my discussion of glanders, etc.

FOOT BINDING IN HONGKONG.

Not long ago news reached us that a missionary body in China had passed a resolution closing the doors of their schools to children whose feet has been subjected to the cramping process. It seemed at once a harsh and short-sighted resolution, since its immediate effect would be to punish the unfortunate children for a deformity which had already cost them cruel agonies, and since there was little hope that the fear of sacrificing some educational advantages would exercise any practical influence upon people who pay no attention, in this particular instance, to the example and wishes of their rulers. For in China the only persons who utterly eschew the inhuman habit of foot-binding on principle are the members of the Imperial family.

No small footed women are to be found among these, and the Imperial dislike of the practice is carried so far that the precincts of the Palace may not be trodden by feet of an unnatural shape. Against a prejudice which all this is powerless to cure, and which the great Emperor Kang-Hi found so strong that he dared not meddle with it by legislation, what could the feeble protest of a few missionaries accomplish? Not much perhaps. It was not easy, indeed, to avoid an apprehension that the only result of the missionaries' resolution would be to empty their schools and add the impossibility of procuring education to a misfortune for which the children were not